

WATER WORKS SOLD.

Half a Million Dollars the Stated Consideration.

OWNED BY A CHICAGO COMPANY.

The New Proprietors have Confidence in the Future Prosperity of Fresno.

W. S. McMurtry, President of the Fresno Water Works, yesterday sold the entire plant and good will of the company to the Municipal Investment Company of Chicago.

The purchase price was half a million dollars, and Mr. McMurtry yesterday received \$100,000 in cash as the first payment, the balance being transferred from the Fresno National bank to the bank of Central California.

Charles R. Coffin, Treasurer of the Municipal Investment Company was interviewed last night in his apartment in the Hughes Hotel.

"Yes," he said, after having opened a box of Mr. McMurtry's celebrated cigars, "the sale was effected to-day, and the Fresno water works are ours. We recorded to-day a trust deed for \$500,000. Bonds to the extent of \$200,000 will be issued at once to pay for the works, the remaining \$300,000 will be used to pay for extensions and improvements after they are made."

"At the end of each six months the company will file an affidavit, showing its earnings and the improvements it has made. We will also give bonds sufficient to cover 90 per cent of what is spent, provided we show an earning power to carry them. These works have been developed almost entirely by Mr. McMurtry, who is a young man of great energy and many successful achievements."

"In this your first purchase on the Pacific Coast," he inquired of the reporter.

"No sir; our first purchase on the coast was the bonds of the San Diego Flume Company, amounting to \$500,000. We also bought the bonds of the Truckee Irrigation District amounting to \$500,000."

"What do you propose to do with the Fresno Water Works?"

"We are going to at once put in a large amount in necessary improvements. We have in our employment Julius M. Rowells at Chicago, a very able engineer, and we keep him busy designing and estimating water works. We have engaged here since last Saturday, and he has weighed, measured, analyzed and tested the water, and he reports that it is the best and purest water that he has ever found in his experience."

"An engineer," he will be glad to hear, "to lay out whatever extensions we may deem necessary."

"It is our intention to establish a permanent and copious water supply for this city and its inhabitants and it will very much facilitate our work. We are not acquainted with the people here, if the parties interested would call at the water company's office or mail to us any request for extension that we need. We intend to place in the pumping plant a Holly pump of 3,000-500 gallons, which is about double the capacity of the largest pump that there is in the works now. We have arranged also to put in immediately two miles of water pipes in this city, and what is finished we will continue the extension in accordance with the report that we expect our engineer to make."

"Of what do the present works consist?"

"The works consist of eight wells, each 200 feet in diameter, and ranging from 150 to 300 feet in depth. Our engineer finds that the surface of the water varies at different depths, showing that the wells are fed from different strata of supply. The location, boring and completion of these wells has all been done by Mr. McMurtry. They are geared together by a very ingenious contrivance, and they are pumped from all at once. The water is taken by two small Holly pumps of 700 and 900 gallons capacity, and sent to the city by the Worthington pump of 2,000-gallon capacity."

"We have a daily supply at present of five million gallons," said Mr. McMurtry. "The present water consumption of Fresno City is only a million and a half gallons a day, so that it may be easily perceived that we have a water supply sufficient for years to come, and plenty more in sight. When the pumps are going at the full capacity we pump water into the city at the rate of six and six fire engines per hour. In other places where water works are pumping to their full capacity the average lowering of the water is twenty-four feet, but when all our pumps are going at their full capacity, the reduction is only four feet. We have never yet been able to reduce the water below that depth. I have worked hard for the past three years to make this a valuable property, and it is now ready for the city."

"What facilities do you propose to offer the citizens for the extinguishing of fires?"

"We are ready," replied Mr. Coffin, "to meet any demand in that direction, and we will meet the city authorities more than half way if there is anything they wish to suggest in that matter. The main will be enlarged in the business part of town for fire protection, and the former danger that this town has had from fire on account of the scarcity of water will, within a short time, be obviated entirely. This city will have no thorough a protection from fire as any city on the coast."

"In other words," interpreted Mr. McMurtry, "the new company will carry out the intentions of the old company, but will do it much quicker, because they have the capital to do it. They will do it not once what it would require for us to accomplish."

"We are acquainted," said Mr. Coffin, "with the people who will pay us for the water, and we have an abundance of clear pure water through an ample system of pipes and to meet all the necessary requirements. Not-

withstanding the great expense that will be entailed by the contemplated extensions and improvements, there will be no increase in the price of water. We will increase the business and the profits by increasing the consumption."

THE FOUR ESTATES.

First of a Series of Papers on the Doctrine of Nationalism.

Editorial Comment: As there are so many of your readers who cannot find time to go thoroughly into the why and wherefore of Nationalism; and as there are so many incorrect and partially correct views on the subject, held by many who would, if they could find time, to inquire further, if you will allow me the space I will endeavor to expand what we Nationalists consider the vital issue at the present time, the Nineteenth century. In doing so, however, I shall feel at liberty to use the words of others, when I think they expound the subject better than I can.

Nationalism is called the "Fourth Estate." Let me review the first three before enlarging on the fourth.

Progress takes place only when either some individual control other individuals, or when they voluntarily co-operate together.

COMPULSORY CO-OPERATION. But compulsory co-operation is a hard lesson for nations to learn, and therefore, progress had to commence with compulsory co-operation—with slavery. Before slavery men lived as four Indian tribes to-day, individually, adding nothing to the common stock, but now we are working to-day, the first division of labor; it was the first form of co-operation; for it is too often overlooked, that division of labor is at the same time co-operation in labor. The ruling principle during slavery was of course, "deserve the responsible will of the Lord. This was the 'first estate.'"

Fetters and serfdom constitute the next great period in the history of our race, coming in contrast with the first, the second division of labor, and the second form of co-operation, and the second estate of the Lord. Under it the lords of the soil were the dominant class, but the persons of the workers were free, though they were attached to the soil where they were born.

AS MARRIAGE GAINS. This change conferred an immense gain on the working multitude. They were now invested with the most elementary rights of all; that of creating a family for themselves. And their belonging to the soil was far from being a burden, as it was before, but a privilege, for it gave them the right to claim support from the soil. The ruling principle during this period was custom, which proved itself a most efficient protector of the workers. It fixed strictly, and in many cases, the amount of work due to their lord for the use of the soil, and all the other rights and duties of every class and individual. Freedom during the third estate was not a privilege, but a duty, which was carried out in details, the amount of work due to their lord for the use of the soil, and all the other rights and duties of every class and individual. Freedom during the third estate was not a privilege, but a duty, which was carried out in details, the amount of work due to their lord for the use of the soil, and all the other rights and duties of every class and individual.

It may well be a question whether the workers of that long era were not a happier class than our wage-workers. This was the "second estate."

THE THIRD ESTATE. The progress of mankind demanded that another step should be taken. The individual enterprise began to assert itself. Private enterprise commenced in the closing years of the middle ages, by suddenly advancing commerce, in fact, developing the commerce of the world. It gave rise to the discoveries and inventions which now crowd upon each other; foremost among which are the discovery of America, the invention of the printing press and the steam engine. These, in their turn, developed the commerce of the world, and gave rise to the modern era of progress, growth up to youth and manhood, brought completely the fetters of the middle ages by the ever memorable French revolution, and has developed in our days into a giant system of education, being carried out to an extent not dreamed of before; or, what is the same thing, by a greater co-operation in production than was known before. This we call the era of capital and individualism, or the "third estate."

GAINST. Fresno, April 2, 1890.

Death of W. H. Snow.

William H. Snow, a well-known farmer of this county for many years, died yesterday afternoon at his home in Collegeville, after an illness of about a year. The deceased "crossed the plains" in the year 1861, and made his home in the fall of that year in this county, where he has since resided. He was an ardent lover of the cause of education in his district, and also took great interest in agricultural matters. He held the position of a Director of the San Joaquin Valley Agricultural Society for the term of four years. The deceased was known and loved by all who knew him. He was a father, an indulgent husband, a good neighbor, and a true and generous friend. He leaves a wife and five children. The funeral will take place from the family residence at Collegeville at 1 o'clock tomorrow afternoon. (Stockton Independent.)

The Adventist Camp-Meeting.

The annual camp-meeting of the Seventh Day Adventist Church was opened in this city last evening by Elder J. S. Longbrich, President of the State Conference, of Oakland, and Elder Underwood, a prominent divine of Battle Creek, Mich. The attendance was large, and the services were of a high order.

The grounds are situated on Mariposa street, east of E street.

The large general assembly tent, capable of accommodating 1000 or 1500 people, is located in the center of the grounds and is surrounded by a large tent occupied by families. The services will last two weeks, beginning from last evening. During the progress of the meetings the people will be addressed by prominent clergymen from all parts of the state. Mrs. E. G. White, the prophetess, will also be present.

Homeless and Childless.

City Marshal Barker was arrested yesterday soliciting subscriptions for the relief of Mrs. Miller, an old lady, on her way from Ripon to Mojave, where she has relatives who can take care of her. She lost her home and her son by flood in Oregon City. The Marshal could find enough to send her on her way to Mojave relieving on the afternoon train.

Arrest of W. J. Bennett.

W. J. Bennett, the ex-undertaker, was arrested last night by Constable Morgan on complaint of Deputy Coroner Williams, who accuses him of stealing a can of coal oil, a case of surgical instruments and some other things. Williams brought Bennett out a short time ago, and Bennett claims the property alleged to have been stolen.

WONDERFUL CURE.

Mrs. August Papst of this City the Subject.

CRIPPLED FOR TEN YEARS.

After the Best Doctors Had Failed She Was Healed in Only Five Weeks.

People living in the neighborhood of Ventura and Olive, to the late Mrs. Papst, who was the subject of the remarkable cure of Mrs. August Papst, one of their neighbors living on the corner of the streets named.

Mrs. Papst had been unable to wear shoes for ten years, and had been obliged to neglect her household duties while in bed, owing to sores on her legs and feet.

At work.

A Republican reporter hearing of this wonderful cure yesterday called upon Mrs. Papst to verify the statements. He found the lady sitting under the shade of the front balcony at work, and, as he approached, she arose and bade him to be seated.

When the object of his visit was made known, Mrs. Papst's face beamed with smiles, and with a laugh she said:

"I suppose you want to know that I can now walk; well, I can tell you in a few words, for my cure has been effected within the past five weeks."

PERFECTLY CURED.

Again the lady arose to her feet and triumphantly exclaimed: "Now I can wear shoes, and stand on my feet as long as I want to, and perform my work just the same as I did ten years ago, which, until recently, I could not begin to do. I tell you, I can recommend Dr. J. D. McElman's electric treatment to the world. I have been cured out of my bed, and of dollars to doctors, all of which amounted to nothing. Now I am cured in only five weeks."

HER HUSBAND ALSO.

"And this is not all," added Mrs. Papst, earnestly. "For many years my husband, who is working in Mr. Holman's shoe store, on Olive street, has been afflicted with deafness so that he could scarcely hear at all. Now, if you will talk to him you will find that his hearing is good, and that he is improving every day. More than that, I can testify to more. My eldest son, who is now 30 years old, was taken with the mumps when 5 years of age. When the disease left him the cords of his neck swelled and remained so, until now his head is drawn back and he cannot see. It is now under the treatment of the magnetic healer, Dr. McElman, and he is improving daily."

DOWIE DEFIED.

A Correspondent Who Takes Issue With the Healer.

"Disease is always and under all circumstances, without any exception, the consequence of sin, and the work of Satan." So says the Rev. Dowie. Why did he not add another line and say that all the physical disturbances in the outer world, from sultry heat to the earthquake and the violent cyclone, are the work of Satan? Then his story would be complete, for certainly the physical disturbances (diseases) are not greater or more violent with man than with the rest of nature.

What is disease? Is it not an abnormal condition of the blood and the physical organs. If so, I would say, and so believe. If the blood and organs are in a normal condition then health is the result, as they are proportionally diseased; it may be by sudden changes of temperature, it may be by overeating, eating some of the organs, the brain, stomach, kidneys, etc., or by contagion; a thousand ways to bring on disease.

A child gets green rashes, dysentery or cholera morbus is thereby produced, and the mother is made miserable by the child's illness. The child, by too much exposure to heat or cold, contracts neuralgia, pneumonia, pleurisy or some fever that sends him to his tomb.

All the work of Satan according to the Rev. Dowie's doctrine. He would cure them all by and through prayer. Caster oil, opium, the sweet box and flaxseed are no good. It won't do. Rev. Dowie, you are at least three centuries behind the age. You should have lived when lightning, thunder, earthquakes, tornadoes, floods, drought, insanity, deformity, sorrow, death and disease, in whatever shape, were believed to be the work of Satan and the wrath of the Almighty, and when the priest or the sorcerer commanded his Satanic Majesty to desist from his wicked acts, to no longer use the elements to work man's destruction, and when affecting mankind in the shape of disease he was absolved by everything that was holy to come out of him.

The insane were beaten at times to death under the pretext of licking the devil out of them; they were put to violent torture for a holy purpose, or when those afflictions were deemed the manifestations of sin ("All Merciful Father," then prayers, prostrations, penitential devotions, sacrifices and pilgrimages were in order, to appease the divine wrath).

For a self-constituted theological empiric to tell the enlightened people of this day and generation that "all disease is in what ever form is the sole work of the devil," is too much for any sane dogmatist.

MATTHEW MURPHY. Fresno, April 2, 1890.

SALVATION LASSIES.

A Convincing Proof of Their Success in This City.

The Salvation Army ball continues to be crowded each evening. The attendance is apparently increasing, although it seems at each meeting that there is scarcely room for one more.

The three graces, Captain Tully, Lieutenant Anderson and Galet, Hyde vie with each other in their interesting and earnest endeavor to save souls.

The girl who gives, the short-haired hoodlum who talks about, the young ladies who stand up with their disregard of those in the rear, and the noisy boys are still there. But there is a vein of good humor in the crowd, and many are gradually being brought to a realizing sense of their true condition.

The young ladies who carry on the

meetings do not receive any regular salary, and often suffer great privation. Their earnestness is remarkable, and it is a convincing proof of their success. It is reported that they have already succeeded in converting seven printers.

BASKETBALL NOTES.

The Fresno Nine to Play at Los Angeles This Week.

The league towns are all anxious to begin the season, and although the teams are not yet at work still they are preparing for action.

Merced was visited last Sunday by League Secretary Young and found the town full of enthusiasm. Merced is out for the pennant, and with that end in view Bob Holm is getting players from all directions. So far Visalia has 25, Fresno 20, Los Angeles and a number of others from the lower country.

At Bakersfield the boys have long ago been in line.

Bakersfield was trying hard to keep Merced out of the League, but Fresno would not consent to this. Mr. Young went to Merced, and after consulting the manager there, went to Stockton, looking for players, and found Allen apparently all right. He was suspicious, however, and had a partner stationed outside of the room. Suddenly, after discussing the proposed purchase, Allen grasped a heavy cane, and felled Bigler to the floor.

The eastman struggled up and grappled with the ruffian, moonlight yelling to the porter, but the latter allowed Allen to get past him. Timekeeper Driggs, however, captured Allen. Papers found on his person indicate that he came from Washington, and that possibly his right name is George A. Pierce. He refused to disclose his identity, saying that this was the first time he was ever in trouble, and charging it to liquor.

THE MISSISSIPPI FLOOD.

People Compelled to Abandon Their Residences.

Vicksburg, Miss., April 3.—A telephone message from Myersville, Miss., just received, announces that the entire town and surrounding country has been overflowed by a sudden rise in the Mississippi. The people are moving from their residences and taking refuge in the gin houses. The water is over three feet deep in the higher levels of the town and rising fast.

HEAVY RAINS REPORTED.

NEW ORLEANS, April 3.—Dispatches received here report that within the past two days unusually heavy rains have fallen throughout the lower Mississippi, Tennessee, Quichua and Red River valleys, generally accompanied by severe winds.

MISS IN A FEVER.

Boston, Mass., April 3.—The Bonydes leave, twelve miles out of this place, which protects the richest part of this parish from overflow, has broken. It is feared the lower country will be inundated in a short while.

Bismarck's Birthday Presents.

Bismarck, April 3.—The list of Bismarck's birthday gifts are amusing. They include two mottos, forty-three drinking cups, over one hundred long pipes, much tobacco, innumerable packages of preserves, cakes and candies sent by farmers' wives, barrels of eggs, sides of bacon and an enormous salmon from Wales.

Ran Into a Stile.

Gambro, N. Y., April 3.—A landslide occurred this morning in a cut south of this village, and before the flagman could intercept it, a freight train dashed into it. Over a dozen freight cars and the engine and tender were wrecked. Several men were injured.

Astoria in a Fog.

Freeport, L. I., April 3.—The steamer Panama, from La Rochelle for New York, with a cargo, probably of wine, went ashore this morning in a fog. There were no passengers. The wrecking steamer was called from New York.

Sullivan and Jackson.

New York, April 3.—It is not improbable that the meeting of Sullivan and Jackson may take place at the Porten Club. If all accounts are true the directors of this club are willing to put up a purse of \$25,000 to secure a fight.

Smith's Ex-Emperor III.

Rio Janeiro, April 3.—News is received that Dom Pedro is seriously ill.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—It is ordered that owing to to-morrow being Good Friday a recess be taken till Saturday. Blair was excused from further serving on the Committee on Public Lands, and Jeffries was appointed in his place.

Blair introduced a bill to regulate the compensation of laborers employed by the government, fixing the lowest wages to be paid at \$2 per day. Referred.

The Vice-President announced that he expected to be absent for several days. Senator Ingalls was chosen President pro tem, and took the oath of office and assumed the duties.

The Montana contested election case was taken up as unfinished business, and Gray resumed his argument in support of the Democratic claimant.

Burdens Gray's argument was against the threatening of 17 votes cast in precinct 23, Silver Bow county. The matter then went over until next Monday.

Bills were passed appropriating \$100,000 for a public building at Leadville, Col.

Stewart, as a question of personal privilege, said he had been credited by newspapers with having introduced yesterday a bill to regulate the manufacture and sale of lager beer. He had introduced no such bill, and knew nothing about it. (Note: The bill was introduced by Senator Wolcott.)

The House bill to amend the census law providing for the enumeration of Chinese population was read with the Senate amendments. It is claimed that there was a demand from the Pacific coast that there should be some identification of the Chinamen who are here and who have a right to remain here, against the Chinamen who are now illegally stealing into the United States.

Justice thought it strange that the Census Committee should report a bill which had nothing to do with the census, but provided a penal statute with

A Point in the License Law.

C. L. Cathcart recently applied to the City Trustees for a license to conduct a saloon business on Mariposa street, between Front and J streets, but the Trustees refused to grant him the required permission, and he opened the saloon, notwithstanding. He was arrested yesterday by City Marshal Barker on a charge of selling liquor without a license. Cathcart has employed Keel B. Terry and G. G. Goucher to defend him and to press the point that whenever a man of good moral character presents a petition properly signed and in proper form the Trustees have no discretion, except to grant the license. Otherwise it is claimed that the City Council could enforce prohibition or foster a retail liquor monopoly.

It is believed that Messrs. Terry and Goucher will make their point good.

Dr. W. T. Maupin and Dr. B. W. Doyle, the dentist, have leased the corner rooms in the second story of the Fiske block, and this afternoon will move into their elegant new quarters.

A DESPERATE THIEF.

Attempts to Steal a Lot of Diamonds.

THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY FLOOD.

Bismarck's Birthday Presents—Sullivan and Jackson—A Train Wrecked.

Chicago, April 3.—An exciting hand-to-hand encounter for \$1500 worth of diamonds occurred to-day in a room at the Palmer House. A young man registered under the name of Ralph Allen sent to several jewelry stores, asking that some diamonds be sent to him for inspection. Steamship Bigler was sent from Lyons & Co.'s, and found Allen apparently all right. He was suspicious, however, and had a partner stationed outside of the room. Suddenly, after discussing the proposed purchase, Allen grasped a heavy cane, and felled Bigler to the floor.

The eastman struggled up and grappled with the ruffian, moonlight yelling to the porter, but the latter allowed Allen to get past him. Timekeeper Driggs, however, captured Allen. Papers found on his person indicate that he came from Washington, and that possibly his right name is George A. Pierce. He refused to disclose his identity, saying that this was the first time he was ever in trouble, and charging it to liquor.

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reference to a class of people residing in the United States by reason of treaty rights.

Hale stated that the only object of the bill was to carry out the settled policy of the government, as shown by legislation, in excluding Chinese laborers from coming into the United States hereafter. The matter went out over until Monday.

HOUSE.

A petition from the New England Shoe and Leather Dealers' Association against the importation tax on skins and hides was placed on record.

The Senate bill was passed to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to gather full and authentic information as to the present condition of the far seal interests of the government in the region of Alaska as compared with its condition in 1870.

The Senate concurrent resolution was agreed to requesting the President to invite from time to time negotiations with any government with which the United States may have diplomatic relations, to the end that any differences or disputes arising between the governments which cannot be adjusted by a diplomatic agency, may be referred to arbitration.

A resolution was adopted calling on the President for copies of the correspondence between the United States and Mexico, relating to the seizure at Tampico of the schooner Rahuca in 1884. A resolution was passed authorizing the Secretary of War to deliver to the several states the flags carried by their colored regiments.

A bill was passed amending the articles of war so as to provide that when the punishment or conviction of a military offense is left with a court-martial the punishment in time of peace shall not be in excess of the limit prescribed by the President. The House then resumed the consideration of the Idaho admission bill.

Joseph W. Kansas advanced the measure and emphasized the assertion that the only objection made to the bill was by those who taught Mormonism in Idaho, were disfranchised. He knew some Mormons that were good men, but some were perverts.

Manuel of Missouri, inquired why the gentleman did not vote for the disfranchisement of the Mormons in Wyoming, if they were to be disfranchised under the Idaho bill, as he believed in disfranchising the Mormons on account of their practices and the teachings of their church. It

A purse containing money lost. See advertisement.

A. M. Womble, the mining expert, is visiting Fresno.

Thomas E. Hughes returned from San Francisco yesterday.

L. D. Norton of the Southern Pacific engineering corps is in town.

Miss Ida Clark of Sacramento is visiting her brother, Frank S. Clark, this week.

Mrs. C. G. Grimes went to Woodland, Yolo county, yesterday on a visit to relatives.

J. M. Johnston, Justice of the Peace at Flat, is spending a few days in the city.

James J. Kelly, a Salinas hotel man, is spending a few days looking at Fresno and vicinity.

J. V. Cord moved yesterday to his new bar and barley warehouse, corner Mono and G streets.

Hon. Thomas Fawcett and wife of Monterey, Cal., are visiting their son, N. L. Allen, of this city.

Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Riggs went to Porterville last evening on a visit to their son, R. W. Riggs.

Mrs. M. J. Donahoe and daughter, Misses Olive, Pearl and May, arrived last evening from San Francisco.

Charles Pearson, formerly a clerk in the Fresno office, has been appointed a clerk in the Fresno office.

Companies C and F have accepted an invitation to attend the Odd Fellows picnic at Kingsburg on the 20th of this month.

Revel services will continue all the week in the M. E. Church, K street. Elder Thompson preaching. (The M. E. Church will be held to-night.)

Samuel Mars, the murderer of Mary Foster, was examined yesterday before Justice of the Peace Hogue and was held to answer to the charge without bail.

Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Keller and daughter of Central College started for Monterey, Cal., on last evening's train, where they expect to permanently reside.

John Flannery, one of San Francisco's brightest lawyers, has been in Fresno several days arranging legal details of the estate of John Flannery.

Miss Alice Fleming will be missed from the Cretaceous window for the next few days, owing to a painful accident caused by jumping from a buggy last Tuesday evening.

Captain O. C. Marble is being boomed by his friends on the West Side as an independent candidate for the office of Justice of the Peace of the Third Precinct.

E. R. Mace, a wealthy dairyman of Santa Clara county, arrived yesterday and will be the guest of Dr. and Mrs. J. R. Kelly. Mr. Mace is a brother-in-law of Dr. Kelly.

Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Statham, parents of J. M. Statham and of Mrs. Rosie L. Statham, arrived from Los Angeles yesterday and will spend a few weeks here with their son and daughter.

I. Bania, for many months connected with the Fire Department as foreman of the hook and ladder company, has resigned his position, and is on an extended visit.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank H. Rowell will arrive to-day from San Francisco. They will make their future home in this city. Mr. Rowell is a nephew of Dr. Rowell, and was at one time a partner in the firm of Rowell, G. & Co., of the Southern Pacific Hotel.

Charles Bille, clerk for Hudson & Tamm, the Blackstone avenue grocery, has been indicted for the receipt of stolen goods.

The insurance people of Washington Colony are very much exercised over the election of a saloon for the village of Corral. They allege that Nymon sells liquor to minors and propose to abolish the saloon if he can be legally done.

O. L. Wainwright, ex-County Recorder, has been appointed a deputy by Judge H. B. Perkins, and is now in charge of the schools. A. P. Brooks, his former deputy, having resigned to accept a position as book-keeper with McConnell & Halse.

D. H. Nichols is having the frame buildings removed adjoining his two-story brick house on K street, and expects to commence in the near future the erection of a brick structure ninety feet wide by seventy-five feet long on the lots vacated.

A little child of Mr. and Mrs. S. K. Nelson on North K street was accidentally run over by the wagon of a surveying team last Tuesday evening, and was badly injured about the breast. Its recovery was yesterday regarded as doubtful.

Mr. Norton, a distinguished surgeon and civil engineer of San Francisco, is here for the purpose of surveying the ground and locating the machine shops at Sanger for Smith & Moore. He will also locate near by a half-mile of railroad track to facilitate the moving of lumber from their yards and to the Southern Pacific Railroad.

C. Erickson, of Washington colony, was given a birthday party by his friends at his home last Tuesday evening. Numerous and elegant presents were brought. Rev. L. Dalgren delivered an interesting sermon, and was followed by the choir. The extended their congratulations. Refreshments were served at a late hour.

At a meeting of the Ladies Aid Society of the Christian Church held last evening it was decided to give the Rev. H. B. Perkins a silver vase. The Ladies have secured Miss Thayer for the occasion and every effort will be exerted to make it one of the most interesting and enjoyable entertainments given in the city.

The Unity Society announces a meeting next Sunday in room five and ten, and addresses will be made by Dr. Rowell, Geo. E. Church, Mrs. J. R. White, Mrs. Kellogg and others, interspersed with music. Mrs. T. J. Rich will have charge of the musical part. The meeting will be held at the new manager, Mr. C. W. Beal, and the negative by Senator Edward Greeley, Edward Fernald and A. G. Olney. The question was very ably discussed and decided in the affirmative.

H. H. Pearson, Charles Pearson and Eugene Le Go have resigned from their positions in the Hughes Hotel. The change in the management will make General W. M. Hughes business manager. L. D. Norton, in addition to his duties as book-keeper, will also be in charge of the hotel since the opening of that career, which will discharge the duties of day clerk, and A. G. Roscoe will act as night clerk. The latter has resided in Fresno many years and will contribute largely to the welfare of the hotel.

Will You Suffer With Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint? Shiloh's Kidney and Liver Pills are guaranteed to cure you. Price 25 cents.

ANNEXATION.

The Additions Will Petition For It Next Monday.

ADVANTAGES TO BE GAINED.

The Increase in Taxation Will Be Very Light, While the Benefit Will Be Large.

The question of annexing the additions is again becoming prominent in view of the near approach of the taking of the United States census next June. The business men as well as the residents of this city would like to see the suburbs annexed in order that Fresno may make a good showing before the world in the next census.

A petition was circulated yesterday by J. P. Vincent, A. M. Drew, J. Cole and other well-known residents of the suburbs for the purpose of obtaining the expression of the people of the additions on the question of annexation.

"We have concluded," said Mr. Drew of the Belmont addition to a reporter yesterday, "that it will be cheaper for us to pay our proportion of the tax on the proposed bonds for the proposed new schoolhouse than to stay out of the city and build a \$10,000 schoolhouse ourselves. We are therefore willing to be included within the limits of the city of Fresno in order that we may enjoy the benefits of the schools, the Fire Department and street lighting, besides the increase in the value of our property."

"We propose to submit the petition to the City Trustees next Monday evening, and hope that they will take action on it," he said.

City Trustee Cole was next interviewed. He said: "I am in favor of admitting the additions and extending the city limits, and I believe that I can truthfully say that the rest of the Board are of the same mind. The population of the city is increasing so rapidly that we must within the next few years take the suburban residents are cramped for school facilities. If the people of the additions come in they will find that the increase in taxation will be very slight. Their taxes are now about \$1.50, while the city tax is \$2.50, a difference of only \$1.00.

"They will not have to pay any of the interest or principal on the present bonded indebtedness of the city, and any new bonds are to be issued will require a two-thirds vote of the city and county to carry the election. If they come in they will not only have additional school facilities, fire protection and street lighting, but they will also have the benefit of the fire department and the city water, as I understand that the new water company, which has a large capital, will make important extensions of their service."

INCREASED REPRESENTATION.

"There will also be an increased representation in the Council," continued Mr. Cole, "and the city is in need of having in the fifth class will be increased to five (three class). The population of Fresno has increased largely, as is shown by the increased attendance in the public schools."

Charles Pedlar of the City Trustees said: "The rate of taxation in the city can never exceed one dollar on the hundred without the consent of two-thirds of the electors of the city expressed by ballot. The rate of taxation in the city has now the authority to levy the full tax of 41 and a bond tax besides. Hereafter, should the additions come in, the additions will have an equal voice in governing the city, and it will take two-thirds of the electors to increase the rate of taxation. The city will be liable for the interest or principal of any bonded indebtedness already in existence."

"What steps will be necessary to enable the additions to come in?" was asked.

NECESSARY PRELIMINARIES.

"A petition must be presented to the Council from one-fifth of the number of electors of this city who voted at the last municipal election. This is necessary in order that the petitioners be qualified to present the petition to the City Trustees. Upon the receipt of this petition the Board of Trustees will call an election which must be advertised for four weeks, said election to be held in the city and in the additions. The petition must be signed by the electors of the additions, and it will require a majority vote of the city and of the additions separately to carry the measure. This election will cost the city \$200 or \$300, and the Board of Trustees will not call it into effect unless there is a reasonable ground to believe that the election will be carried in the additions."

SOME OF THE ADVANTAGES.

"Among the advantages to be derived will be school facilities, protection against fire, street lighting, police protection, etc. If the new owners of the water works put in the city water, the pumpers will have hydrants all over the city, and will have a supply of water and hydrants and hose cars, as under the city system steam fire-engines will not be necessary. The city will have electric light, towers along the present boundary line of the city, so that all the additions will be lighted as well as the city. These towers will light very large areas."

Another argument in favor of annexation is the fact that no small district can ever maintain the high standard of schools that a city can, and if these people decline to be annexed they will be cut off from all school privileges in the city after the close of the present term, as after that time they will have to pay for the tuition of their children in the city schools. These children will also lose the opportunity for final graduation in the High School. They will be cut off from the schools this fall, and even if they are willing to pay for tuition there will be no room in the city schools to accommodate them."

A POTENTIAL ARGUMENT.

"There is no valid reason why the additions should not come in. They add to the population of the city, and the benefit of property value from the city. This prevents on Mariposa street has increased the value of every lot in every one of these additions. They really belong to the city."

"I think there is about 5000 population within the city limits, and 2500 in the additions."

Sixty Days for Stealing.

Charles Sheehan was convicted in Justice Hogue's Court yesterday of petty larceny. It was proved that he stole a handkerchief, the property of a carpenter named Ron. Sheehan was sentenced to sixty days imprisonment in the County Jail. "That's the worst I ever saw," he remarked as he left the Court with the officer.

The City Bakery.

The City Bakery, Charles Cawley, proprietor, has risen from its abode and is now renovated and refurnished in luxurious style. A new oven has been put in of larger capacity than any in the city, and the bakery is now ready to supply bread to the whole city and additions. The restaurant is now the equal of any in the city, and elegant private rooms for ladies and families have been fitted up.

THE SHAM BATTLE.

Fresno's Soldier Boys Distinguish Themselves by Mischief.

A large and delighted crowd witnessed the sham battle last night on the railroad reservation, Companies C and F, numbering 100 men, were divided into five infantry companies of twenty men each and commanded respectively by Lieutenant L. F. Winfield, Captain Miller, Lieutenant Pressley, Captain Chisholm and Lieutenant Minns. There was also an artillery company under command of Captain Heddinger armed with dynamite bombs, which made a fine display when they were fired.

Lieutenant Winfield deployed the first company along the line of the railroad, and when everything was in readiness Captain H. H. Hedges' artillerymen detached a dynamite bomb as a signal gun. The artillery roll was led by the drum corps and the four other companies marched to the attack. After receiving a few volleys with great gallantry, Lieutenant Winfield's force retreated up the street, which had been taken up by the drum corps and the four other companies came up and they were received with a hot fire that threw them into disorder. Then the company rallied to the support of the artillery, which had taken up its position south of Chisholm.

The commands of Lieutenant Pressley and Winfield met unexpectedly in turning a corner in Chisholm, and a hand-to-hand fight followed. The result was the capture of one company leader, taken prisoners by the other. Affairs became so badly mixed up between the two companies that a truce was called and an amicable exchange of prisoners effected.

During a lull in the hostilities, the wounded were being cared for by larger band nurses. Major Wright called a secret council of war, and the result was that Captain Chisholm and his company were surrounded by the other four companies, routed most ignominiously and compelled to put up for the beer for all hands.

It was a glorious victory. On the result of the battle the companies were an exhibition on Mariposa street of the riot riot.

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The prominent ministers already here are: Elder J. S. Longfellow, Elder H. A. Underwood, Elder H. A. St. John, Elder N. C. McChure and Elder E. J. Waggoner. Mrs. E. G. White is expected in a few days.

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From April 8th to 10th—5:30 a. m., early morning meeting and young people's meeting; 7 a. m., breakfast; 8 a. m., work on camp; 10:30 a. m. to 12 p. m., Sabbath school work; 1 p. m., dinner; 1:30 p. m. to 3 p. m., work on camp; 4 p. m., evening class; 7 p. m. to 9 p. m., cooking class; 7 p. m. to 9 p. m., church instruction or preaching; 9 p. m., retiring bell.

From April 11th to 13th—5:30 a. m., early morning meeting and young people's meeting; 7 a. m., breakfast; 8 a. m., work on camp; 10:30 a. m. to 12 p. m., Sabbath school work; 1 p. m., dinner; 1:30 p. m. to 3 p. m., work on camp; 4 p. m., evening class; 7 p. m. to 9 p. m., cooking class; 7 p. m. to 9 p. m., church instruction or preaching; 9 p. m., retiring bell.

From April 14th to 16th—5:30 a. m., early morning meeting and young people's meeting; 7 a. m., breakfast; 8 a. m., work on camp; 10:30 a. m. to 12 p. m., Sabbath school work; 1 p. m., dinner; 1:30 p. m. to 3 p. m., work on camp; 4 p. m., evening class; 7 p. m. to 9 p. m., cooking class; 7 p. m. to 9 p. m., church instruction or preaching; 9 p. m., retiring bell.

From April 17th to 19th—5:30 a. m., early morning meeting and young people's meeting; 7 a. m., breakfast; 8 a. m., work on camp; 10:30 a. m. to 12 p. m., Sabbath school work; 1 p. m., dinner; 1:30 p. m. to 3 p. m., work on camp; 4 p. m., evening class; 7 p. m. to 9 p. m., cooking class; 7 p. m. to 9 p. m., church instruction or preaching; 9 p. m., retiring bell.

From April 20th to 22nd—5:30 a. m., early morning meeting and young people's meeting; 7 a. m., breakfast; 8 a. m., work on camp; 10:30 a. m. to 12 p. m., Sabbath school work; 1 p. m., dinner; 1:30 p. m. to 3 p. m., work on camp; 4 p. m., evening class; 7 p. m. to 9 p. m., cooking class; 7 p. m. to 9 p. m., church instruction or preaching; 9 p. m., retiring bell.

From April 23rd to 25th—5:30 a. m., early morning meeting and young people's meeting; 7 a. m., breakfast; 8 a. m., work on camp; 10:30 a. m. to 12 p. m., Sabbath school work; 1 p. m., dinner; 1:30 p. m. to 3 p. m., work on camp; 4 p. m., evening class; 7 p. m. to 9 p. m., cooking class; 7 p. m. to 9 p. m., church instruction or preaching; 9 p. m., retiring bell.

From April 26th to 28th—5:30 a. m., early morning meeting and young people's meeting; 7 a. m., breakfast; 8 a. m., work on camp; 10:30 a. m. to 12 p. m., Sabbath school work; 1 p. m., dinner; 1:30 p. m. to 3 p. m., work on camp; 4 p. m., evening class; 7 p. m. to 9 p. m., cooking class; 7 p. m. to 9 p. m., church instruction or preaching; 9 p. m., retiring bell.

From April 29th to 31st—5:30 a. m., early morning meeting and young people's meeting; 7 a. m., breakfast; 8 a. m., work on camp; 10:30 a. m. to 12 p. m., Sabbath school work; 1 p. m., dinner; 1:30 p. m. to 3 p. m., work on camp; 4 p. m., evening class; 7 p. m. to 9 p. m., cooking class; 7 p. m. to 9 p. m., church instruction or preaching; 9 p. m., retiring bell.

From May 1st to 3rd—5:30 a. m., early morning meeting and young people's meeting; 7 a. m., breakfast; 8 a. m., work on camp; 10:30 a. m. to 12 p. m., Sabbath school work; 1 p. m., dinner; 1:30 p. m. to 3 p. m., work on camp; 4 p. m., evening class; 7 p. m. to 9 p. m., cooking class; 7 p. m. to 9 p. m., church instruction or preaching; 9 p. m., retiring bell.

From May 4th to 6th—5:30 a. m., early morning meeting and young people's meeting; 7 a. m., breakfast; 8 a. m., work on camp; 10:30 a. m. to 12 p. m., Sabbath school work; 1 p. m., dinner; 1:30 p. m. to 3 p. m., work on camp; 4 p. m., evening class; 7 p. m. to 9 p. m., cooking class; 7 p. m. to 9 p. m., church instruction or preaching; 9 p. m., retiring bell.

From May 7th to 9th—5:30 a. m., early morning meeting and young people's meeting; 7 a. m., breakfast; 8 a. m., work on camp; 10:30 a. m. to 12 p. m., Sabbath school work; 1 p. m., dinner; 1:30 p. m. to 3 p. m., work on camp; 4 p. m., evening class; 7 p. m. to 9 p. m., cooking class; 7 p. m. to 9 p. m., church instruction or preaching; 9 p. m., retiring bell.

From May 10th to 12th—5:30 a. m., early morning meeting and young people's meeting; 7 a. m., breakfast; 8 a. m., work on camp; 10:30 a. m. to 12 p. m., Sabbath school work; 1 p. m., dinner; 1:30 p. m. to 3 p. m., work on camp; 4 p. m., evening class; 7 p. m. to 9 p. m., cooking class; 7 p. m. to 9 p. m., church instruction or preaching; 9 p. m., retiring bell.

From May 13th to 15th—5:30 a. m., early morning meeting and young people's meeting; 7 a. m., breakfast; 8 a. m., work on camp; 10:30 a. m. to 12 p. m., Sabbath school work; 1 p. m., dinner; 1:30 p. m. to 3 p. m., work on camp; 4 p. m., evening class; 7 p. m. to 9 p. m., cooking class; 7 p. m. to 9 p. m., church instruction or preaching; 9 p. m., retiring bell.

From May 16th to 18th—5:30 a. m., early morning meeting and young people's meeting; 7 a. m., breakfast; 8 a. m., work on camp; 10:30 a. m. to 12 p. m., Sabbath school work; 1 p. m., dinner; 1:30 p. m. to 3 p. m., work on camp; 4 p. m., evening class; 7 p. m. to 9 p. m., cooking class; 7 p. m. to 9 p. m., church instruction or preaching; 9 p. m., retiring bell.

From May 19th to 21st—5:30 a. m., early morning meeting and young people's meeting; 7 a. m., breakfast; 8 a. m., work on camp; 10:30 a. m. to 12 p. m., Sabbath school work; 1 p. m., dinner; 1:30 p. m. to 3 p. m., work on camp; 4 p. m., evening class; 7 p. m. to 9 p. m., cooking class; 7 p. m. to 9 p. m., church instruction or preaching; 9 p. m., retiring bell.

From May 22nd to 24th—5:30 a. m., early morning meeting and young people's meeting; 7 a. m., breakfast; 8 a. m., work on camp; 10:30 a. m. to 12 p. m., Sabbath school work; 1 p. m., dinner; 1:30 p. m. to 3 p. m., work on camp; 4 p. m., evening class; 7 p. m. to 9 p. m., cooking class; 7 p. m. to 9 p. m., church instruction or preaching; 9 p. m., retiring bell.

From May 25th to 27th—5:30 a. m., early morning meeting and young people's meeting; 7 a. m., breakfast; 8 a. m., work on camp; 10:30 a. m. to 12 p. m., Sabbath school work; 1 p. m., dinner; 1:30 p. m. to 3 p. m., work on camp; 4 p. m., evening class; 7 p. m. to 9 p. m., cooking class; 7 p. m. to 9 p. m., church instruction or preaching; 9 p. m., retiring bell.

From May 28th to 30th—5:30 a. m., early morning meeting and young people's meeting; 7 a. m., breakfast; 8 a. m., work on camp; 10:30 a. m. to 12 p. m., Sabbath school work; 1 p. m., dinner; 1:30 p. m. to 3 p. m., work on camp; 4 p. m., evening class; 7 p. m. to 9 p. m., cooking class; 7 p. m. to 9 p. m., church instruction or preaching; 9 p. m., retiring bell.

From May 31st to June 2nd—5:30 a. m., early morning meeting and young people's meeting; 7 a. m., breakfast; 8 a. m., work on camp; 10:30 a. m. to 12 p. m., Sabbath school work; 1 p. m., dinner; 1:30 p. m. to 3 p. m., work on camp; 4 p. m., evening class; 7 p. m. to 9 p. m., cooking class; 7 p. m. to 9 p. m., church instruction or preaching; 9 p. m., retiring bell.

From June 3rd to 5th—5:30 a. m., early morning meeting and young people's meeting; 7 a. m., breakfast; 8 a. m., work on camp; 10:30 a. m. to 12 p. m., Sabbath school work; 1 p. m., dinner; 1:30 p. m. to 3 p. m., work on camp; 4 p. m., evening class; 7 p. m. to 9 p. m., cooking class; 7 p. m. to 9 p. m., church instruction or preaching; 9 p. m., retiring bell.

From June 6th to 8th—5:30 a. m., early morning meeting and young people's meeting; 7 a. m., breakfast; 8 a. m., work on camp; 10:30 a. m. to 12 p. m., Sabbath school work; 1 p. m., dinner; 1:30 p. m. to 3 p. m., work on camp; 4 p. m., evening class; 7 p. m. to 9 p. m., cooking class; 7 p. m. to 9 p. m., church instruction or preaching; 9 p. m., retiring bell.

From June 9th to 11th—5:30 a. m., early morning meeting and young people's meeting; 7 a. m., breakfast; 8 a. m., work on camp; 10:30 a. m. to 12 p. m., Sabbath school work; 1 p. m., dinner; 1:30 p. m. to 3 p. m., work on camp; 4 p. m., evening class; 7 p. m. to 9 p. m., cooking class; 7 p. m. to 9 p. m., church instruction or preaching; 9 p. m., retiring bell.

From June 12th to 14th—5:30 a. m., early morning meeting and young people's meeting; 7 a. m., breakfast; 8 a. m., work on camp; 10:30 a. m. to 12 p. m., Sabbath school work; 1 p. m., dinner; 1:30 p. m. to 3 p. m., work on camp; 4 p. m., evening class; 7 p. m. to 9 p. m., cooking class; 7 p. m. to 9 p. m., church instruction or preaching; 9 p. m., retiring bell.

From June 15th to 17th—5:30 a. m., early morning meeting and young people's meeting; 7 a. m., breakfast; 8 a. m., work on camp; 10:30 a. m. to 12 p. m., Sabbath school work; 1 p. m., dinner; 1:30 p. m. to 3 p. m., work on camp; 4 p. m., evening class; 7 p. m. to 9 p. m., cooking class; 7 p. m. to 9 p. m., church instruction or preaching; 9 p. m., retiring bell.

From June 18th to 20th—5:30 a. m., early morning meeting and young people's meeting; 7 a. m., breakfast; 8 a. m., work on camp; 10:30 a. m. to 12 p. m., Sabbath school work; 1 p. m., dinner; 1:30 p. m. to 3 p. m., work on camp; 4 p. m., evening class; 7 p. m. to 9 p. m., cooking class; 7 p. m. to 9 p. m., church instruction or preaching; 9 p. m., retiring bell.

From June 21st to 23rd—5:30 a. m., early morning meeting and young people's meeting; 7 a. m., breakfast; 8 a. m., work on camp; 10:30 a. m. to 12 p. m., Sabbath school work; 1 p. m., dinner; 1:30 p. m. to 3 p. m., work on camp; 4 p. m., evening class; 7 p. m. to 9 p. m., cooking class; 7 p. m. to 9 p. m., church instruction or preaching; 9 p. m., retiring bell.

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